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to condemn more land than is actually needed for public improvements and to sell the excess for private use after the work is done (p. 92). In connection with private property he relates that since 1909 Los Angeles has enforced an ordinance excluding numerous industries from residential districts, and the highest state courts have upheld the law.

In the chapter on fire prevention and fire protection the former is emphasized. "As regards appliances, methods, and personnel we have almost nothing to learn from any European city in the science of fighting fire," but the per capita loss of property in the United States and Canada is \$2.62 as compared to \$.53 in England, \$.81 in France, \$.21 in Germany where more attention has been given to measures for prevention.

In referring to water-supply as merchandise a surprising statement is made. "Calculated in terms per thousand cubic feet, the cost of purifying and delivering water is about one half the cost of manufacturing and distributing illuminating gas" (p. 166).

On page 443 under municipal finance, as a suggested new source of revenue, we read: "In Buenos Aires the city treasury receives a net income of about \$100,000 annually from the bill-boards which it owns and leases; while in New York City, it is estimated, the bill-boards bring to their private owners a gross income of more than a million dollars a year."

The contents of the book are most practical and the style extremely clear—even to the extent of repetition in some instances (see p. 129). The volume completes a set of text books which makes possible a satisfactory course in municipal government even for the small colleges.

FRANK ABBOTT MAGRUDER.

*Men of the Old Stone Age.* By HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN.  
(New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1915. Pp. xxvi, 545.)

In this thoroughly comprehensive work, Professor Osborn gives a systematic account of all relics and vestiges of prehistoric man as yet known to science. The author made personal studies of the principal camping stations of prehistoric man in Western Europe, but in preparing the work he has availed himself of the coöperation of many specialists. The work is profusely illustrated, and is accompanied by diagrams and maps. It deserves to be read and pondered by political scientists, for it will help to clear away misleading notions. One is apt to think of man as an individual, progressing from animalism to savagery, thence to barbarism, and at last to civilization. But from the

time that indisputable evidence of the existence of human beings is found there is evidence that human life was distinctly social life. The facts given by Professor Osborn indicate a surprising density of population in certain areas in Palaeolithic times. Because many relics have been found in caverns the misleading term "cave dwellers" has been applied to people of that period. But professor Osborn points out that, strictly speaking, there was no cave life. The people lived in the open, resorting only occasionally to the caves. "The deep caverns were probably penetrated only by artists and possibly also by magicians or priests." The relics of prehistoric man found scattered through Europe should not be regarded as ancestral to the present people. As a rule they represent aberrant types, or extinct species. Europe is a terminal region in which from age to age many waves of biological invasion have spent themselves. The evolution of the individual human being has been an incident of a struggle between different societies with their characteristic institutions, that has been going on for innumerable milleniums.

HENRY JONES FORD.

*The Collected Papers of John Westlake on Public International Law.* Edited by L. OPPENHEIM, M.A., LL.D. (Cambridge University Press. 1914. Pp. xxx, 706.)

This collection of papers arose out of a design originally entertained after Professor Westlake's death of publishing a second edition of the *Chapters on International Law*, which appeared in 1894. It was a happy inspiration that led the editor and publishers to embody therein the most interesting and important of the eminent author's smaller contributions to his favorite subject. For lack of space it was unfortunately found impossible to include the French papers, which for the most part appeared in the *Révue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée*. A complete bibliography of Westlake's writings is given in the appendix on pp. 678 ff.

The *Chapters* are reprinted as Part I of the *Collected Papers*. It is perhaps unnecessary to review this part of the book, inasmuch as they are well known to students of international law and many of the ideas contained in them have obtained a still greater currency through their incorporation into the author's later work on *International Law*. Especially valuable and important are the historical sections and the chapters on "India" and "War."